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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1784.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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LATE COAST NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIA.

Senator Jones on Democratic Chances in South.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS IN DOUBT.

Cleveland Issues an Ultimatum—Fighting in Cuba—Miss Fair's Accident. Latest Sugar Report—Canadian-Japanese Route—Strange Elopement.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, returned to this city today from his trip to the West. The Senator expects to remain in the city during the present week for consultation with such Democratic leaders as may be here from time to time, and later will go to New York city to attend the meeting of the National Committee on the 11th and the Bryan and Sewall notification on the day following. The understanding now is that the two candidates will be notified at the same time, as has been done by the Democratic party in the past.

Pending the meeting of the National Committee in New York the final disposition of the question of the establishment of permanent headquarters during the coming campaign is hardly looked for. Senator Jones had nothing definite to say on this subject today, and expressed the opinion that the matter would not be settled until the committee meets.

While Senator Jones is believed to have about decided upon the formation of the executive committee which will have active charge of the campaign work, he is not yet prepared to make public any names. In this case also he expressed the opinion that the committee will not be fully named until the meeting in New York. He may, however, announce an individual member or two during his stay in this city. The Arkansas Senator's attention was called to the statement in the Atlanta Journal made by W. L. Peck, who led the Georgia delegation at the Populist Convention, that there was an understanding between the "Populist" and Democratic leaders that if the Populists would nominate Bryan for President and a Southern Populist for Vice-President, that Sewall would retire from the race.

Regarding this Jones declared that so far as he knew no arrangement of the kind was entered into. The chairman is well satisfied with the general situation, and says the Democratic ticket is as good as can be. He ridicules the idea of a reaction in the silver sentiment, and looks for its continued progress. "This sentiment," he said, "began with the repeal of the Sherman act, and has progressed ever since."

Alabama Returns.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), August 3.—At 11 o'clock to-night William Vaughn, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, made the following statement:

The news of the election in this State is meagre and nothing like an accurate estimate can be made. But it is evident that the returns will give Joseph F. Johnston, Democratic candidate for Governor, a majority of some 20,000. The usual count out has evidently been resorted to in order to defeat Congressman A. T. Goodwin, the candidate of the Populists and Republicans for Governor. By this means the Democrats will probably secure the State Legislature. The Goodwin State ticket has doubtless carried a considerable majority of the counties where the whites are in the majority and the Democrats a majority of the black counties.

Incomplete returns from about half the counties received up to midnight show that Johnston certainly carried five counties that were Populist two years ago, while six others of the same class are so close as to require the official count to decide. The Democrats have not lost a county so far as heard from, but the fight in this county is close. The count is incomplete at midnight, and will not be finished until tomorrow. Two years ago the Democratic majority in this county was sixty. Captain Reuben J. Kolb claims Goodwin's election by 15,000 majority, which is regarded as a weak claim. He charges fraud in the black belt.

The fusionists are disposed to concede the Legislature, but say it will be on a close margin. Several of the districts will be contested in the Legislature. A special effort was made on behalf of the Republican-Populist combine to capture district representation, which fact makes the victory of the free silver men more of an object lesson.

The President is understood to have been and recently over the Alabama situation. He was misled, not necessarily intentionally, by Secretary Herert and others, to whom he turned for information. They caused the belief that Alabama was a sure gold standard proposition to grow up in the Presidential mind. The nomination of Captain Johnston, a free silver Democrat, greatly altered the general aspect.

Cockran Will Oppose.

NEW YORK, August 2.—W. Bourke Cockran returned last Saturday from

Europe by the steamer Paris. Cockran did not forget American politics during his trip, and he has evolved a plan by which he thinks the defeat of the Chicago candidates may be encompassed.

Speaking of the situation, he said: "I regard it as the gravest in the history of the country, exceeding in importance the crisis of 1860. The secession movement was but an attempt to divide this country between two Governments, each of them designed to protect property within the limits of its jurisdiction. The movement launched at Chicago is an attempt to paralyze industry by using all the powers of the Government to take property from the hands of those who created it and place it in the hands of those who covet it. This is a question of morals as well as politics. No political convention can issue a valid license to commit offenses against morality, and I decline to follow Bryan in a crusade against honesty and the rights of labor."

"Do you mean that you will actively oppose the Democratic party or abstain from active support of it?"

"In a contest for the existence of civilization no man can remain neutral. Whoever does not support the forces of order aids the forces of disorder. If I can do anything to thwart a movement the success of which I should regard as an irreparable calamity not only to this country but to civilized society everywhere I shall certainly do it."

STRIKES ARE ARMING.

Alleged Serious Condition of Affairs Due to the Labor Troubles.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—A startling piece of news in connection with the Brown strike, which comes from an apparently reliable source, is to the effect that the strikers are arming themselves and drilling. It was said today that forty of the strikers had organized a company last Saturday, elected a captain and purchased revolvers. The company drilled Saturday evening and it was announced that the purpose of the men was to avenge the death of the two men who were shot at different times in conflicts between union and non-union men.

James O'Connell, the head of the Machinists' Union, who was here in charge of the strike and who helped to bring about the settlement under which the men returned to work, came back to Cleveland today. He was surprised and chagrined to learn that the men had struck a second time.

Four companies of militia are on duty at the works to-night.

MISS VIRGINIA FAIR'S MISHAP.
Narrowly Escaped Drowning While Diving at Newport.

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 1.—A special from Newport, R. I., says: Miss Virginia Fair narrowly escaped drowning yesterday. She went in bathing at Bailey's Beach for the first time this season. People who were watching her say that Miss Fair was about to dive from a raft. She stood on the edge, poised for the dive, when she slipped on the wet plank, lost her balance and fell. Her head struck the edge of the raft and she was stunned for a moment.

The surf was heavy and the undertow stronger than usual. Miss Fair, almost senseless, was being carried out when the life guard in his boat near at hand took her ashore. She was taken to the villa of her sister at Rose Cliff. She soon recovered her spirits and was extremely grateful to the life guard, whose presence of mind she appreciated.

ON CLEVELAND'S ULTIMATUM.
A Cuban Leader who Don't Seem at all Disturbed at the Outlook.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Senor Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate in this city, said today in reference to Cleveland's recent proclamations upon the neutrality laws: "The President's issue does not surprise me. It is but natural that he should wish to enforce the laws of the country he rules, and that the neutrality laws having been variously interpreted by inferior tribunals he should warn his fellow citizens against any possible violation of such laws, now that the Supreme Court has given a different construction of the same."

"The Cubans are always willing to obey the laws of the country in which they live, and this is especially so in regard to the United States, where they have been shown every mark of sympathy."

ELOPED WITH BOTH.

Two Girls Loved Him, and the Young Man Decided to Take Both.

VICTORIA (B. C.), August 3.—Shaw-negan lake, a pretty little place near here, has produced a sensation. The matter thereof is an elopement, which is unique in that it is three-cornered, the principal characters being Fritz Morensen and the Misses Turner of Nanaimo. At first fifteen-year-old Amy found most favor in Morensen's eyes. Then Julia, who is her senior by three years, prevailed. Finally, in sore perplexity, he propounded the proposition that the twain should fly with him to California, and it appears they closed the bargain. In any event, the parents, when they came here in search of the missing daughters, discovered that they were with Fritz on their way to Los Angeles, having left letters saying that they were happy in their choice.

QUIET IN VENEZUELA.

Denial of a Report of Further Trouble.

LONDON, July 31.—Regarding the statement published from Caracas, Venezuela, in a New York newspaper to the effect that the Venezuelan Government had received information that

a strong British force had occupied the unfinished trail from Acharabari to Amacuro, preventing the passage of all Venezuelans, it is learned that the only foundation for the report is the fact that about twenty police were sent there for the arrest of Crown Surveyor Harrison. No trouble is expected.

ANDREE'S AIR-SHIP READY.

The Big Balloon Filled and Prepared for the Polar Trip.

STOCKHOLM, August 2.—News has been received from Spitzbergen that Professor Andree's balloon had been filled and was ready to start on July 25th.

The Virgo, with Professor Andree, his two companions and his apparatus on board, sailed from Tromsø on June 15th. Since June 2d the expedition has been established in Pike's House in the northern half of West Spitzbergen, opposite Danes Island. The stores and equipments had already been disembarked and the position was considered very favorable. As the explorer had planned that his preparations would all be completed and his balloon filled by the first week in July, it seems probable that some unexpected obstacle has been met with in completing the preparations.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

A Company With Two Million Yen Wants to Run Another Line.

TACOMA (Wash.), August 2.—News has been received here of the establishment of another transpacific steamship company at Tokio, to be called the Daito Kisen Kaisha, with a capital of 2,000,000 yen. The "Japan Weekly Gazette" says the new concern will run regularly between Yokohama and Portland to connect with the Oregon Railroad. According to the present plan, three steamers of 5,000 tons each are to be employed on the new line. It is said the proposed company may amalgamate with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company), whose formation has been received with great popularity by the public in Japan.

THE CANADIAN ROUTE SLOW.

Japan Objects to the Length of Time Taken to Get Mail to England.

OTTAWA, August 2.—The Japanese Government has protested against the delay in the transmission of mails between Japan and England by the Canadian route, the time being from two to three days longer than when they are sent to San Francisco and New York. The delay is due to the slow Atlantic steamship service running to the Canadian ports, as compared with the Atlantic liners running between New York and British ports.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Report that Sir Charles Tupper May Get the Place.

TORONTO, August 1.—A dispatch to the World from Montreal states that Sir Charles Tupper will succeed Lord Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada. Joseph Chamberlain, the dispatch says, is urging the claims of Canada's late Premier for the position, and Lord Salisbury is considering the matter. The report is discredited here.

Vanderbilt Weds.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Miss Grace Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thorndyke Wilson, and Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., eldest son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, were married at 11:30 o'clock this morning at the town house of the bride's parents, 511 Fifth avenue. Rev. William H. Pott, rector of St. Thomas' Chapel, performed the ceremony. No member of the Vanderbilt family besides the bridegroom was invited or was present at the wedding. The ceremony was performed in the more easterly of the two drawing-rooms on the north side of the house. It is a spacious room, with high, vaulted ceiling, the prevailing colors of which are white and gold. In about the middle of the north wall of the room is a fireplace. Just east of the fireplace is the grand piano. It was between the fireplace and the piano, and almost directly beneath a life-sized portrait of the bridegroom by the brush of the French artist Bonnat, that the young couple stood while they pledged their troth.

Another Tidal Wave.

SHANGHAI, China, August 1.—News has just been received here of a terrible disaster in the neighborhood of Hanchau in the northeastern part of Kiangsu, the province in which the city is situated. The disaster was similar to that which recently overwhelmed the coast villages in Northern Japan.

On Sunday last, the 28th of July, a huge bank of water five miles in length formed in the Yellow Sea and rushed on the shore with irresistible force. It swept inland over the low lands for miles and carried everything before it. Many villages were destroyed and all their inhabitants drowned. In many cases whole families perished.

Cuban Battle.

HAVANA, August 2.—Colonel Marato has had a battle with a numerous band of Garcia's followers on the heights of San Miguel in Matanzas province. The insurgents retreated to Pala where there front was attacked by Colonel Ceballos. After two hours' fire the insurgents abandoned their position and retired, carrying away numerous killed and wounded. They left on the field nineteen killed. The troops had three killed and thirteen wounded.

The state of Georgia has a law forbidding the running of freight trains through it on Sunday under heavy penalties.

STORY OF THE RACE BY A HONOLULU BOY.

Son of Chief Justice Judd Witnessed the Henley Regatta.

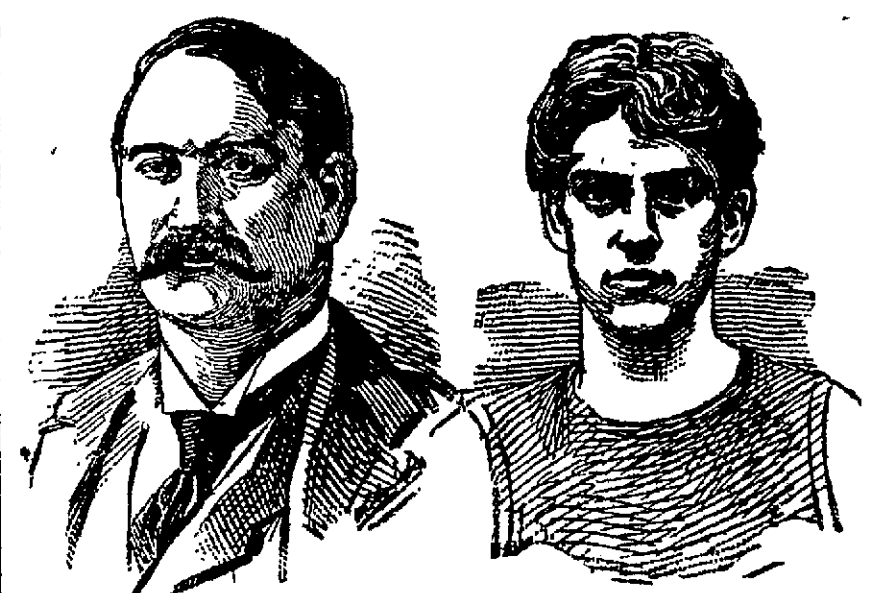
HOW YALE LOST THE EVENT.

Courteous Treatment by the Englishmen—Yale Boys Pulled a Sandy Race. New Men in the Boat—Much Learned by the Yale Men in England.

The following description of the Henley regatta, taken from a letter from one of Chief Justice Judd's sons, who accompanied his college mates to

it showed how much they thought of our men.

I was invited to the quarters at Marsh Mills House to dinner but I had no more heart for Henley, and wanted to take the first train. Eight of us fellows went to the Caxton Dairy and drowned our sorrows in three gallons of milk. We four took the first train for Reading with heavy hearts. But there was much to be happy for. Our crew had rowed a good race. Leander got ahead at the start, but Yale soon caught up to them and was ahead at the half mile, and it was anybody's race for the first mile. But after that Leander showed her superiority and beat us by a length and three quarters in 7 minutes and 14 seconds in the one mile and 550 yards course. Yale does not make excuses, and none will be made for our defeat, but I must state a few points in which Leander had the advantage over us. Their crew averaged 27 years in age, while ours was at least 5 years younger. All theirs were old oarsmen, while only four of ours had ever rowed in a Varsity race before. Three had rowed in their freshman crew, and one had never been in a Yale boat before this year. Under the conditions our crew did well. The fact that one of the Leanders came all the way from Portugal shows that they



BOB COOK. CAPTAIN RALPH B. TREADWAY.

YALE'S HENLEY REGATTA CREW.

England, will be read with interest by the boating fraternity and other friends in the Islands:

LONDON, July 10.—We got started for Henley at 8:10 a. m., Tuesday. After changing cars at Twyford, reached Henley about 9 o'clock. We went right to the Red Lion Inn, where we inscribed our names in the Yale register and found many of our friends' names there. Then we went to the enclosure near the finish and got some good seats for five.

Henley is a beautiful spot on the Thames. How can I describe the scene! Nature and man's skill seem to have combined to make Henley regatta what it is. The course is perfect, the river straight and the water unruffled by wind; beautiful green meadows on one side, woods and lawns of private residences on the other. All along the course house-boats covered with growing flowers and filled with gaily dressed women and men in summer attire. Hundreds of boats on the river, filled with the youth and beauty of England. The course is well marked out and policed. A bell rings three minutes before each race, and the boats move back to the banks, allowing a course of 130 feet between them for the course. As soon as a race is over the small boats spread all over the river, so that it seems possible to cross the river stepping from boat to boat.

Of course we ran upon a number of our fellows and some of us sat in chairs in front of the grand stand (filled mostly by Americans), where we had a splendid view of the finish and of nearly all the course. The first race was at 10:30, single sculls. Then another single scull race, then several eight-oared races.

The excitement increased as it approached 1:30, when Yale was to meet London. (I forgot to say that in the morning, soon after we reached Henley, we saw our crew practicing in the river, and they seemed in good condition and our hopes high.) Well at 1:30 the gun sounded and the excitement was intense. It seemed ages before we could see two boats coming down the course. Then we could not tell who was ahead and we yelled frantically "Yale! Yale!" But soon we saw that London was leading, and as they passed us there was open water between the two boats. After they passed us I could not look at them, for I knew that Yale was beaten. I felt completely broken up, but proud of our crew for their sandy race. As they passed us, Rogers, No. 4, looked like a corpse. He was of a yellow color and only holding on to his oar by his hand. Brown at No. 2 looked distressed. The crew as a whole were rowing in good form and did not go to pieces.

The Leanders rowed a strong stroke, as well they had to to beat Yale. We went to the boat house where the fellows were. Phil (Bailey) and I said not a word to each other. All I could do was to give the dear old fellow a squeeze. Brown and Rogers were pretty well done up. They were new men and had made a terrible effort and had pulled themselves completely out. It was pleasant to see how assiduous the Englishmen were in their attentions—one man running off for a bottle of champagne, another for cologne, another for the country doctor, etc., and

considered us formidable antagonists, and made every effort to put their best crew out. We have learned several things from them. Their boats are superior, under the strong competition among boat builders here, while in the United States Waters of Troy has a monopoly and there is no inducement to improve his boats. Our boats looked clumsy alongside of theirs, but this was partly due to the heavier and higher sides we have on account of the rougher waters of New Haven. Their oars are an inch narrower. To sweep our oars through the water with their speed and length of stroke is killing. How much we have learned from their stroke remains to be seen in the crew of next year. They get a tremendous body swing forward and catch the water quickly, pull the stroke through strongly and let go the water cleanly. Their strongest point seems to be the perfect time in which their blades go into the water.

Yale has rowed and lost, but it has been worth her coming over, and the press here is unanimous in her praise.

Castle & Cooke's Circular Letter.

Honolulu, H. I., August 11, 1896.

Dear Sir:—By the arrival of the steamship Australia we have received intelligence as follows:

The market has developed a little more strength than at the sailing of the China.

Centrifugals—There has been but one sale of these, viz 2000 bags of Java to arrive, near by, at 3 3/4 c for 96; we hope this may be but the beginning of a larger improvement in prices.

Grated—The price in New York is 4 5/8; San Francisco, 4 3/4 c.

Beets—At last advices these were 98. 4/8 d. The next day they advanced to 98. 6 d, and the day following to 98. 8 1/2 d. Since then there has been no quotation.

Sugar Stock—Has dropped off again; following are the quotations on the dates given:

July 31st, common, 106 1/2, preferred, 97 1/2.

August 1st, common, 104, preferred, 98 1/2.

August 3rd, common, 103 1/2; preferred, 97 1/2.

Arrivals—S. G. Wilder Honolulu, August 2d John D. Tallant Hilo, August 2d.

Sailings—Irmgard, Honolulu Aug 2. Vessels Discharging—S. G. Wilder Vessels waiting to Discharge—John D. Tallant.

Vessels on the Berth—Albert, to sail August 8th; S. C. Allen, to sail August 8th. Transit, S. N. Castle.

Very truly yours
CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

KRUGER ON THE JAMESON CASE.

He Says England Has Still to Decide Who Was the True Leader.

JOHANNESBURG, August 2. The Standard Diggers' News publishes an interview with President Kruger in which he states that he had declined to interfere in behalf of Dr. Jameson. The President pointed out that the British Government had still to decide who were the ringleaders in the Jameson raid.

SUMMER SCHOOL HARD AT WORK.

Limit in Attendance Has Been Reached.

PUPILS ARE DOING TOO MUCH.

Arithmetic the Staff of Life—Mr. Alexander and Teachers Differ—Begin Pedagogy with Fairy Tales—Telling and Teaching are very Different.

The teachers in the summer school and those others who are not yet teachers but hope soon to be are settling down to earnest study. The numbers differ but little from yesterday.

In the opinion of many of the teachers the pupils of the summer school are trying to take too much. Whether one takes one recitation or eight depends entirely upon himself. Quite a number are taking the full eight.

The reason for this is of course entirely to the credit of such pupils. They wish to learn all they can and to advance all they can. But if this is done at the expense of energy their schools will suffer. It was the expectation of Mr. Townsend that the average number of recitations per pupil per day would be three or four. At the same time, there is no occasion for the complaint seen in the Bulletin. If any man or woman has too much work it is because he or she has taken it voluntarily.

In most departments the work of yesterday was merely a continuation of that of the day before. This is especially true of the work in the common branches, arithmetic, geography, grammar, etc. The class in tonic soil fa managed to get up something of a discussion on whether the syllable ta, the flat of the seventh note of the scale, should be given the long or the broad sound of a. Mr. Alexander prefers the latter. Many of the teachers seem inclined toward the former.

Those who are taking English composition in the simple but well graded books by De Garmo seem well pleased with their work, and their numbers are increasing. A fuller description of this work may be given later on. Quite a number of the younger attendants seem to think that arithmetic is the staff of life, or else to be determined that the examination will not find them wanting in this regard at least, for they are taking two classes in it. One or two are even attending three classes in arithmetic.

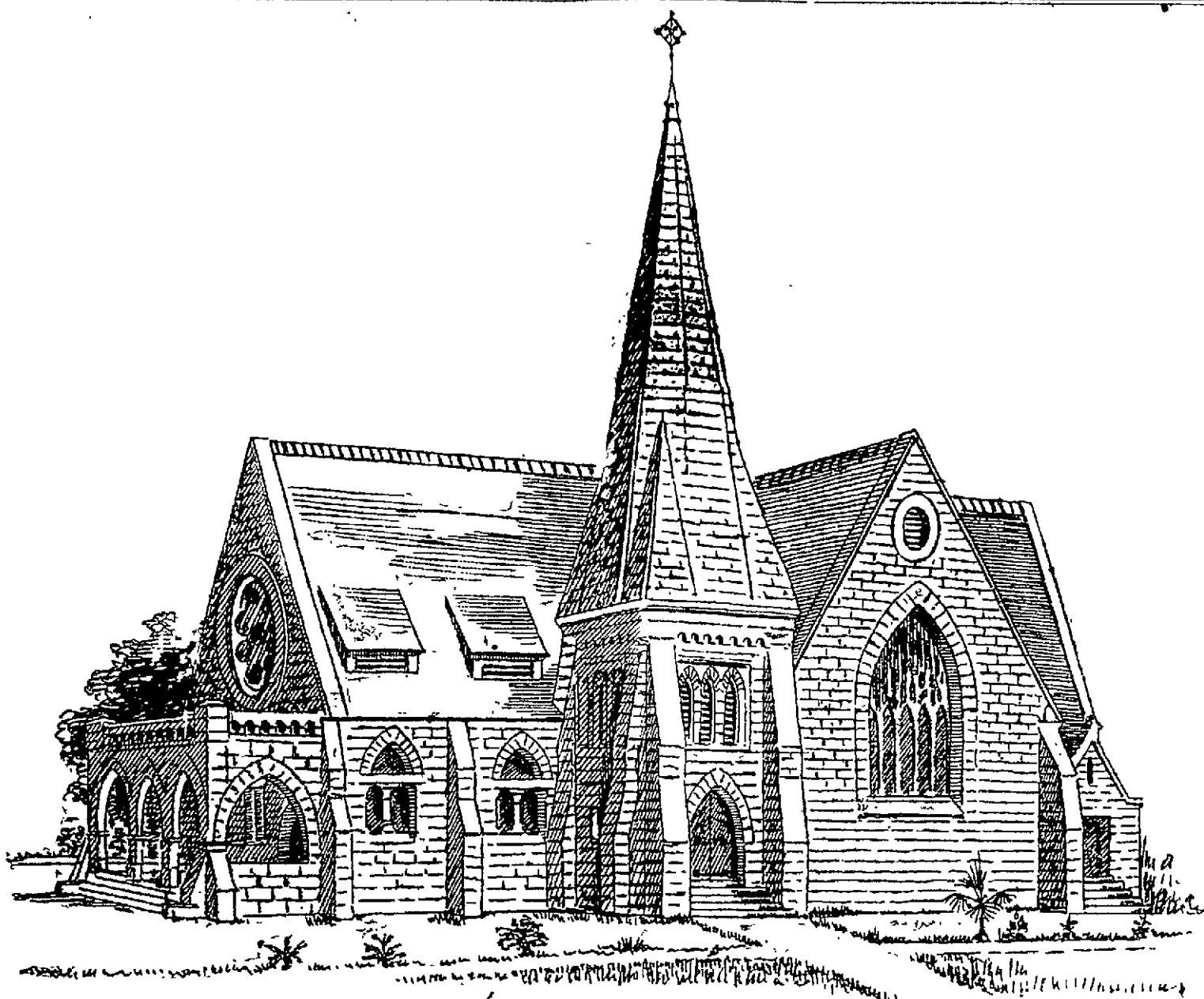
It has been found that there is no place on the program for a second drawing class, and inasmuch as the best room to be had for the study will accommodate less than half those who wish to take it, it will probably be necessary to make two sections, one to take the first part of the term and the other the last. This will make the work very short, but the main thing, after all, is to get the interest aroused and the work started for the year in the right way.

In the class in general pedagogy the primary teachers were called upon to give their experiences as to what stories are most interesting to young pupils. Quite a decided difference of opinion was manifested, but the majority seem to think that fairy stories are the best to begin with.

In methodology the consideration of the formal slips was continued. Mr. Townsend emphasized again the difference between telling and teaching, and continued his illustration of the day before in regard to the shape of the earth. In answer to a question, he said he should give statement of aim before the lesson, but not too close a one. For instance, on this subject he would not say we will try to discover whether the earth is round or not, not what the shape of the earth is, but what we can find out about the shape of the earth by looking. He had said the day before that to teach a pupil the shape of the earth he would show him first of all a globe, not telling him, however, that it was a representation of the earth, nor saying anything about the earth in connection with it. But holding a pencil behind it, he would ask the pupil to walk back and forth and see how much of the pencil he could see. The latter would soon discover that when near he could see all or nearly all of the pencil, but as he went away he could see less and less; or vice versa, when far away he could see little, and as he approached more and more. By a little experimenting the pupil will discover that this would not always be true if the body in front of the pencil had any other shape than that of the sphere. This step corresponds to the "preparation" of the Herbartians. Now take the pupil to an eminence, let him see a ship, boat or island in the distance, and then walk down toward it. Here is the "presentation." This procedure should be repeated and varied, and other similar matters brought up, making the third step, the "comparison." From these repeated observations the pupil is now ready to "generalize." He begins to realize for himself that the earth is round. Before he presumed it was, because some one had told him; i. e., he accepted it on faith. Finally comes the application. If the earth is round, what will be the shape of the horizon? etc. This is the fifth step.

In the history of education class Mr. Scott was assisted by Miss Lampman and Messrs. Dumas, Abbott and Davis. The subject was education among the Hindus and Egyptians, more especially as affected by the political and religious systems of those two countries. It was found that in neither was universal or even widely spread education possible on account of religious superstitions. The lecture for Monday will be wholly by Prof. Scott, and will be on Greek education, in three parts: First, Socrates and the Socratic method; second, Plato; third, Aristotle.

The class lecture by Dr. Lyons was a little late in beginning on account of



THE NEW BISHOP CHAPEL AT KAMEHAMEHA.

To be Built From a Fund of \$60,000 Recently Donated by Hon. Charles R. Bishop.

some trouble with the gas. Dr. Lyons began his lecture by saying that a sort of cram on the different kinds of rock would be necessary. And he called attention to a point that he might have missed in the previous lecture by saying that soil comes from rock.

There are three standpoints from which rock may be classified—that of the geologist, of the mineralogist and of the chemist. The chemist classifies by materials into, first, silicious composed of silica; second, argillaceous, of alumina (clay); third, calcareous, of lime. The mineralogist classifies by form into quartz, feldspar, hornblende, mica, calcite, gypsum, etc. Mineralogy is of but little use here. There is very little crystallization in rock. Hence it will be comparatively uninteresting to your pupils. You should have a few specimens of the most important kinds. But where can you get them? There is quartz in Manaoia and a place or two on Molokai. Gypsum crystals occur occasionally along the coast of Oahu. But I have found a treasure in some rock ballast left behind the ice manufactory. If you are really interested in geology, go there and get some specimens, especially granite.

Granite is a compound of four kinds of rock from the mineralogist's point of view, quartz, feldspar, mica and hornblende. Feldspar can be distinguished by its pale color and its flat, brilliant surface, resembling mother of pearl. It splits evenly (cleavage), and if there are two cleavages they will be nearly at right angles to each other. In examining lava you will sometimes find crystals which you will say look like feldspar, and you will be right. Feldspar crystals are found in our lava. Every one knows what mica is from seeing it in oil stoves, etc. It is transparent and easily divisible into thin sheets. Hornblende may be known by its dark color, dark green. Then the quartz is what is left. It is a little hard to describe it. It is not transparent, translucent rather. If you can find a large enough piece it will scratch glass, which the other ingredients of granite will not do. It is between the other kinds and seems to be in a way the cement. Gypsum and calcite are both kinds of limestone. Gypsum is the sulphate of lime and calcite the carbonate.

The geologist looks to the origin of stone for his classification. He makes three divisions: First, igneous, formed by fire; second, aqueous, or better, sedimentary, formed by settling as a sediment in water; and, third, metamorphic, i. e., sedimentary rock which has received its present form through the action of heat, but has not wholly lost its sedimentary characteristics.

We will consider first the sedimentary. You remember that I described last night an experiment in settling muddy water, and the results. If left for half an hour only, coarse sand; twenty-four hours brings silt. I have known clay to stay in water for several weeks without settling. Matter thus deposited in water is not yet rock in the usual sense of the term. How does it get to be rock? It must be cemented in some way. In looking for a specimen for the class I found this. (Here the professor held up a row-lock that had been in the water and sand till encrusted with sand.) The cement here came from the iron by the chemical action of the salt water. It is, however, more frequently lime. But in most cases it is not so cemented. As the clay lies in the bottom of the water, it is buried under the sediment. The weight seems to press the crust of the earth down so that the water still covers the top. Layers are thus made—100, 1,000, 10,000 feet deep. At the depth of a mile the pressure is enormous and the temperature very much higher. The combined heat and pressure solidify the clay and it becomes rock once more.

Nine-tenths of the rock on continents are sedimentary, formed under water, but found at the top of a mountain, perhaps. How did it get there. The ocean covered it all once. The earth was, it seems certain, once molten. As it cooled portions of it crusted over, but the crust sank and was remelted. After a time, however, the whole mass cooled sufficiently so that a crust could be formed all over the outside. This crust cooled more rapidly than the center at

first, but after a time the crust became comparatively cool and then the center cooled faster and shrank away from the crust. The pressure was so great that the crust must follow. The result is a wrinkling of the crust. Today the highest mountains in the world are the Himalayas—new mountains geologically. The highest in the United States are the Rockies, new also. The old Alleghenies have been worn down by the action of weather on them. As this goes on, however, new mountains begin to form. In the far distant future there will be a high range of mountains in the Gulf of Mexico, but it will be millions of years. In this process of making sedimentary rock, clay becomes slate, and limestone marble; coal beds from being lignite (like charcoal) will change to bituminous, then to anthracite, and finally probably to graphite.

(In answer to a question.) Granite is formed like loaf sugar, by crystallizing, not into a single crystal, but into a crystalline mass; marble the same. But marble is all one kind of material.

TO PLAY BASEBALL.

Is the Proposition Now Before the Summer School Members.

Members of the summer school are bent upon things of life other than the strictly educational. Not so many charms has the latter but that some time can be given to athletics.

The Maui men started the ball rolling by proposing base ball as soon as they arrived in the city, and they have talked the matter over to the remaining members until it has begun to ring in their ears throughout the day and to trouble their sleep at night. These Maui men have selected Dr. Kanewai as their captain and have gathered around their banner a number of the other pupils of the school. Yesterday they took a stand and challenged the whole remainder of the school, the time and number of games to suit the convenience of the opponents.

The Maui men ran up against a very good majority, who elected Meheula captain and accepted the challenge.

Matters were not allowed to lag, and the two teams went out to the Makiki base ball grounds yesterday afternoon to take out the stiffness in their legs.

Permission has been granted to the members of the summer school to play on the Makiki base ball grounds any time they are not in use.

The team winning the most games in the proposed series will probably send in a challenge to one of the League teams. It has not yet been definitely decided what time the first game will be played, but it will probably be very soon, as the ladies of the school are very much excited over the affair, and excitement too long pent up might result disastrously.

YALE BOYS IN ENGLAND

[New York Independent.]

The Yale crew, which was defeated in the first heat of the Henley regatta last week, has left the best impression possible among the English people. Their names are Langford, Treadway, Longacre, Bailey, Rodgers, Beard, Brown, Simpson and Clarke, the coxswain. They have been training ever since they returned to New Haven from the Christmas vacation, while their English competitors only trained a few weeks before the race. Like all Yale crews they are very large and powerfully built men, and their average weight was some six or eight pounds heavier than that of the English crews. The oldest man in the boat was twenty-three years old, and the youngest twenty. Mr. Treadway, No. 7, the captain, has been rated by several of the English experts as one of the finest, if not the finest oar that ever rowed at Henley. He is a man of almost perfect proportions, and in addition is strong and handsome. America could not have had eight better representatives than these Yale boys; for they won the hearts of every one wherever they went, and it is safe to say that their visit to England has done not a little to obliterate the unpleasant feeling connected with the Cornell and Dunraven contests.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WOMAN.

Tells How Pink Pills Benefitted Her at a Critical Time.

She Believes Them to be a Boon to All Women, and Unfailing as a Tonic to Build Up the System.

From the Standard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Emma Dewey, wife of Mr. James Dewey of 163 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is another who has become enthusiastic about the curative power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The lady now looks the picture of health, and she attributes her splendid condition to regular doses of Pink Pills, taken at a critical time. In speaking with a reporter about her case, Mrs. Dewey said:

"A traveling salesman, who met my husband accidentally, was responsible for the introduction of the pills into our home. I was pregnant at the time, and was suffering from loss of appetite, loss of sleep and general wretchedness. I started in taking the pills according to the directions, three times a day. In less than a week I found that I could eat and sleep like a perfectly healthy woman. But, of course, I continued to take the pills regularly until the birth of my child, which occurred early in October.

"The baby, a girl, was born a perfectly healthy child, and from what I have heard, I had a much easier time than most women who become mothers for the first time. After my confinement I continued to take the pills, because I felt that they were the best tonic I could find to build up my constitution, which at no time had been very robust. I reduced the doses from three to two, and the renewed strength from this source enabled me to nurse my baby.

"As the pills have proven such a comfort to me, I am glad to recommend them to everybody, and to women especially. One sister and two cousins took them in the beginning of autumn. Instead of any other fall medicine. They, too found that no tonic ever did so much to give them an appetite, and the strength which seems to leave one as the seasons change. All three of these young women are now as enthusiastic as I am, and all three declare they will always stand by the pills in the spring and fall of each year.

"If these Pink Pills benefit women in a delicate condition what a boon they ought to be to our sex. I cannot understand why they are not found in every household in the land, and in other lands, too, for that matter. Women have been looking for a universal remedy for their peculiar ills, and I for one believe they can find it in Pink Pills.

"Understand, I never took any other medicine, and the rapid benefits which I derived from the Pink Pills, I attribute to a total abstinence of the deadly sort of drugs which abound in these days. The women who have dosed themselves for years, with this, that and the other, may not find instant relief after trying the Pink Pills, but a few boxes will surely bring about a change in any constitution."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and eradicate those troubles which makes the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hoboken Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.

The Testimony Of Hundreds

Who have used our "New Process" (gasoline) Stove is a guarantee that they are all we claim for them.

WE CLAIM

That the "New Process" Stove is mechanically and artistically perfect. That our burners are the best, that no expense has been spared to make them first-class in every particular. That the stove will do the same amount of work as a wood stove and takes up much less room. That the "New Process" Stoves are the most beautiful in finish and will last longer than any other make. They are specially designed for baking and as broilers cannot be beat. Every stove has a self-regulating atmospheric tank; all drums have cast iron tops and bottoms, and cannot rust or burn out.

WE GUARANTEE

Them to be first-class in every respect. Prices range from \$23 up. This stove is a leader. The 1896 model is greatly improved; the improvements can only be found in the "New Process" Stoves sold by us. If you need a stove this is the one, you want. We make this assertion confidently, feeling assured that you will coincide with us upon inspection.

To cap the climax, it is a cool stove for warm weather.

We will take great pleasure in showing these stoves to prospective buyers.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
AGENTS.

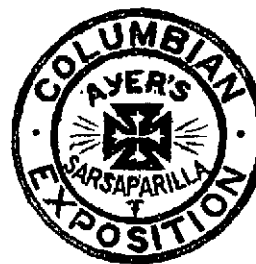
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Makes Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
and Makes Life Worth Living.



AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

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Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.



What Is PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. B. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1896.

The proprietors of the Star are to be congratulated upon their decision to discontinue the Sunday issue.

Several queries have been received at this office as to the true meaning of "free silver" and the "ratio of 16 to 1." We give in another column the answers made by Senator Jones of Nevada and Robert E. Preston, director of the United States mint. Jones is a free silver advocate and Preston can be put down as a sound money man.

Claus Spreckels, since his arrival in San Francisco, seems to have forgotten his threat to go after Senator White with a redhot poker. According to all reports his attention is centered in the erection of the largest sugar factory in the world. He says that his factory will have a capacity of 3000 tons a day and the daily expense of running the thing will be \$12,000. This is interesting, if true. Possibly he hopes to use his redhot poker on cane sugar producers.

Since the American League is contemplating making a change in its constitution so as to allow all nationalities to enter its ranks, we would suggest that the members of the League also take into consideration the advisability of changing the name of the organization. An American League made up of all nationalities would indeed be a peculiar combination. When the League departs from the foundation principle of nationality it should no longer allow the stars and stripes to wave above it, or the distinctive national name to be attached to it.

Major Winthrop Alexander, inspector of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, in an article on "Ten Years of Riot Duty," writes as follows: "Street riot drill is plainly of sufficient importance to claim considerable time in the laying out of a proper drill schedule for the season's work. The methods of emerging from and entering armories under a real or threatened attack, the defense of the armory, street column formations and other kindred subjects have such a direct relation to probable emergency work that they merit considerable attention from commanders of city troops especially."

To the Press Bureau inaugurated by Inspector General Townsend this paper is indebted for the full reports of the doings of the summer school. The chief of this bureau is Osmer Abbott, who knows how to select the features of principal importance to teachers. We gladly give space to the proceedings of this school for teachers, and trust that the review of the leading features of the course will impress the pilots of the young Hawaiian idea with the importance of attending this institution for advanced scholars. The attendance at the school has been very satisfactory this year. The number should increase next year.

"A Volunteer," whose communication appears in this issue, makes some good suggestions regarding beer drinking by members of the military while at the drill shed. We agree that it is not the duty of a captain and his lieutenants to follow their men home and see to it that they arrive safely; yet it would be possible to enforce regulations making it a misdemeanor for a member of the National Guard to enter a saloon in uniform. It is hard indeed to make the good, sober men of the military suffer on account of the disgraceful action of one or two rowdies, but it is the rowdies who occasionally creep into the ranks that have to be looked out for.

It is not unexpected to hear a yelp from the opposition because fishing in the harbor has been stopped. It is nevertheless gratifying to note that the officials are early taking steps to ward off the possibility of the introduction of disease through the fish taken from the harbor. The lesson of last year was such that the Board of Health would be liable to harsh criticism if it failed to place every possible safeguard about the community during the next two or three months. We have no absolute guarantee that the harbor will not become contaminated as it was once before, and it is certainly in the interests of public health to provide the ounce of prevention at an early day.

One of the practical lines on which the sound money campaign is to be carried out this year is given in the following, written by a New York bullion dealer: "We have a great many inquiries, principally from the South and West, for new Mexican dollars. The purpose of the would-be buyers is to give the workmen in their employ a practical demonstration of the fallacy of the 'free silver' theory. These dollars cost the purchasers 55c. each. They are paid to the working-

man in double the quantity of American dollars due him. When he proffers these dollars to the tradespeople from whom he wishes to buy goods, he is surprised to find that they are accepted at only 50c. each."

In ordering the destruction of two hundred rear tenement houses, New York city has set an example that might well be followed in Honolulu. Technically speaking, the town has no tenement houses, but it has a section that is as bad if not worse than some of the tenement blocks of New York. Chitown as it now stands is an ever present menace to the health of the community. The occupants of the houses do not object to their surroundings because they are used to conditions even worse; but that doesn't help the matter any. Streets should be widened and substantial structures substituted for shanties. Under the present conditions the most careful inspection is inadequate to maintain proper sanitation.

Some weeks ago reference was made in these columns to the studies made by Prof. Maxwell on the growth of banana leaves. By the last mail was received a pamphlet from a German publication, the Botanisches Centralblatt, which gives Dr. Maxwell's article on his observations in full. The article was published by the above named journal, which is the first journal of its kind in the world, and later published in pamphlet form in both the German and English languages. While this notable recognition is a pleasing tribute to Prof. Maxwell, it also indicates that other countries are watching our progress, and the people here can make a name for these Islands even in the leading scientific communities of the world.

When Thomas E. Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice President, was a member of the United States House of Representatives he created a scene which called forth the expression from Speaker Reed that he had never realized the full force of the Biblical reference to the "colt of a wild ass" until he witnessed some of Watson's pranks. Watson charged Representatives with being drunk, and it was the furor over this charge that resulted in the investigation of the famous expression, "Mr. Speaker, where am I at?" During the meeting of the committee the chairman and Mr. Watson held a spirited conversation which in former days would doubtless have ended in a duel. Watson seems to be a wild-eyed orator of the true Populist stamp, and has enough of the socialist about him to catch the ready ear of an unthinking public.

The Ohio Association of College Presidents has set upon a plan to regulate football playing and keep the game within wholesome limits. No member of the college is allowed to take part in any games until he can obtain special recommendations for scholarship. It is further stipulated that the use of profanity "or any obscenity by any member of a team shall be strictly forbidden by the managers and captains of such teams. Where any member of a team falls in the work the preceding term, or has charged against him any conditions, such student shall not be allowed to play in any inter-collegiate game until his conditions have been made good." If this course is carried out strictly, it will not only purify football, but general athletics as well, and have a good effect upon the student body generally. With good scholarship and purity of language as a basis to work upon, the athletic teams of Ohio will be made up of a class of men of whom any college or State may well be proud.

In a recent sermon upon Christian citizenship Rev. Dr. Dille paid the following tribute to the candidates named to lead the political parties of the United States: "We have had recently an impressive illustration by the fact that high moral principle and Christian character are at a premium even in the political world. All our candidates for President and Vice President are Christian men. There is not a newspaper or a speaker in this broad land who will not say that the fact I have mentioned is an argument in favor of each of them. With what unctious the Democratic papers dwell on the beautiful Christian home and exemplary life of William J. Bryan; and the Republican press has no less to say of the unaffected piety and spotless Christian record of William McKinley. Mr. Sewall and Mr. Hobart are both Christian men, and Mr. Watson is also a man of high moral, Christian character. The nomination of these men is an eloquent tribute to the hold Christianity has upon the great heart of the American people."

On account of the United States and Great Britain having exchanged blows in two wars, and furthermore because Americans and Englishmen are cousins, it is usually taken as a foregone conclusion that English hate Yankees, and vice versa. This "goes" very well for campaign purposes, but now and again there crop up an exchange of pleasantries indicating that men on both

sides of the water can occasionally stop for breath and look at the amusing side of the family troubles. The London Telegraph in its Fourth of July leader gives the following humorous twist to paying Americans the compliments of the season: "The English are not so unreasonable as to expect that the time honored custom of twisting the tail of the British lion should at once and altogether be abandoned. We should be glad to dispel the widespread fiction that so long as positive dislocation is avoided the animal feels nothing. We can assure Americans that the tail is fully supplied with all the mechanism of sensation, and even at this moment, when its owner is waving a friendly Fourth of July salute to his former tormentors, he is not unconscious of a certain soreness and stiffness at its roots."

EARLY STATE ELECTIONS.

There are six State elections to be held in the United States previous to the general Presidential election in November. An election of State officers was held in Alabama on Aug. 3; Maine elects its State ticket, which includes four Congressmen, Sept. 14; the people of Arkansas will go to the polls to elect State officers Sept. 7; Vermont on Sept. 1; Georgia on Oct. 7, and Florida on Oct. 6. In two of these States, Alabama and Maine, the result of the local ballot will be watched with no little interest, owing to its being the first test of political strength since the general party smash up. In Alabama the Legislature elected will choose a successor to Senator Pugh. The struggle will be principally between Democrats and Populists, the Republicans having combined with the latter. The money question will not show its hand to any great extent, since both candidates for Governor are strong silverites. Feeling between the parties, however, has been worked up to a high tension, and the Populists declare that if they are not fairly treated they will bolt to McKinley in the Presidential election. The importance of this election from a National standpoint is the possible hatred that may be engendered between the two silver factions.

Maine will be looked to on account of its being the home of Candidate Sewall. The State will be strongly Republican, and it is only a question of the size of the majorities gained by the Congressmen. The Republican candidate for Governor will doubtless be elected by a smaller majority than usual, since he will be cut by the class of people who, if they were in Hawaii, would be put down as missionaries. He is a good politician, but his private record is bad. During the past sixteen years a falling off of the Republican majorities in Maine has been put down as a bad omen and a forerunner of Republican defeat in the National election. In Vermont, Georgia, Arkansas and Florida no unusual change from former years is anticipated. In Georgia there is a fight between the Populists and Democrats, but there seems to be no doubt of the success of the Democrats. Vermont will go to the Republicans and the other States to the Democrats.

RUM DID IT.

In the story of Friday morning's shooting affray as told by the participants the fact that the whole trouble was due to an over indulgence in liquor stands out with terrible prominence. The men had differences at the drill shed, but it was not until after they had adjourned to the saloon and added their brains with numerous friendly drinks that the danger of possible murder entered into the affair. "Rum did it" is written all over the disgraceful row from start to finish.

This gives not only an opportunity for the temperance advocate to point a moral, but also food for thought for the officers of the military forces. If these two men had not been armed they would doubtless have settled their differences in the usual manner of inebriates, gone home, slept off the effects of the liquor and waked up the next morning friends once more. There seems to have been nothing in the career of either of the men to show that they were naturally bad or given to using powder and bullet to settle discussions. There is also nothing to show that there was bad blood between them.

Now, then, what assurance have our military officers that other privates will not go into the saloons after drill and wind up the evening with even more serious results than were realized Friday morning. Naturally the reply will come that this will be a lesson, that the members of the volunteer corps are not such fools as to allow liquor to set them shooting crazy. This argument does for the general run of men, but it is the exceptions to the rule which must be guarded against. A man half drunk doesn't know what he is doing, and there is no telling how many innocent lives he may put in jeopardy, to say nothing of the one against whom he may have a temporary grievance. Rum, rifle and forty rounds of ammunition is a dangerous combination.

In view of the recent happening, the only thing for the officers of the Na-

tional Guard to do is to make a ruling against rifles being taken into saloons. It ought to be a misdemeanor for an officer or private to enter a saloon in uniform, but this might be considered too arbitrary for those who see no harm in "a drink or two." At the same time, it is quite proper that officers should see to it that rifles and ammunition are left at home when the bearers want to go off on a "toot."

LI HUNG CHANG.

Li Hung Chang's prospective visit to England and also to the Western hemisphere recalls an incident of 1793, when King George the Third sent an embassy to Peking to obtain permission for an English minister to reside at the "Celestial Court," and to take charge of England's commercial interests in China. "The request was refused and an order was issued in which the following language was used: 'So, then, thou King, far away over many oceans, thou hast inclined thine heart toward civilization; and hast made a point of dispatching envoys to respectfully bear a submissive address. Crossing the seas, they have arrived at court, and have offered their devout prayers for our Imperial welfare, besides submitting articles of local production by way of evincing thy heartfelt sincerity. We have opened and perused the address, the language of which is sufficiently honest and earnest to bear witness, O King, to the genuineness of thy respectful submission, and is hereby right well commended and approved.' The King was notified that his commerce must be conducted on the same lines as in former years, because the extension of foreign trade was on the one hand contrary to the 'policy of the Celestial Court, and on the other, would seem to be entirely without advantage to thine own kingdom.'

After a lapse of over one hundred years we now see the chief counsellor of the Celestial Court turning his attention toward the barbarian nations. While to the Chinese mind the seat of civilization and civilizing influences is located within the Celestial Empire, the Empire has received so many hard knocks that it has in a measure been forced to accept the barbarisms of modern times. But Li Hung Chang, although this is the second time he has ever left his native country, has come in contact with many Europeans and Americans, and has been an active advocate of commercial improvements that have been brought about in recent years. He is withal a shrewd man with a broader range of view than many of his countrymen. What effect his Western tour will have upon the future conditions of his civilization will be watched with considerable interest. Unless some force comes to arouse the Chinese from their lethargy it seems certain that the Empire must be divided among the Powers.

NEW YORK BANKERS' FINANCE.

The position of the sound money men of the United States is very well stated in the resolutions passed at a meeting of New York bankers held the latter part of July. A review of these resolutions is given by Bradstreet's financial and commercial journal. The bankers set forth that they had no selfish interest in the establishment of any particular standard of value or any kind of currency. They were the custodians of hundreds of millions of dollars of money belonging to the people every dollar of which was equal to a gold dollar, and with the bills payable largely exceeding the bills receivable, the bankers believed it to be the part of wisdom and the part of honor for the United States to maintain the present gold standard of value.

The resolutions went on to say that the best definition of coin money had been furnished by the ablest bimetallicist of the age, Henri Cernuschi, who said that it was by the ordeal of fire that money may be tried, and that the coins, which, being melted down, retain the entire value for which they were a legal tender before they were melted down, were good money, while those which did not retain it were not good money. Gold coins were the only ones that sustain that test.

Currency, which was the basis of all business transactions, should be based upon that standard that was least variable and had the widest recognition among the nations of the world, in order that transactions, both national and international, may be settled with the least embarrassment from fluctuations in exchange. The \$16,000,000,000 of international trade balances were annually settled in gold. The domestic commerce of the United States, amounting annually to \$35,000,000,000, was contracted for and settled upon the gold basis; 83 per cent. of the commerce of the world was upon the gold basis. In view of this fact, the convention declared that it would be criminal folly to break away from the most advanced and civilized nations to join China and Mexico upon the silver basis. Gold has been the standard of value in the United States as a matter of fact since 1834, and as a matter of law since 1873, and in all countries where the gold standard prevails both gold and silver circulate as money. In all countries where the silver standard prevails there

is no gold in circulation as money. There was in circulation and in the United States Treasury on July 1 \$636,204,102 coined silver and Treasury notes issued against silver bullion purchased, \$610,750,012 gold and \$604,671,563 paper money.

In conclusion, the resolutions declared that free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means a dollar commercially worth 52 cents, but by fiat of the government made to pass for 100 cents, and the repudiation of 50 per cent. of indebtedness. The sagacious instinct of trade would, the resolutions declared, correct this wrong as to future contracts by doubling the price of commodities, and hence the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means a great inflation of prices without any increase of values. Just in proportion to this inflation would the purchasing power of a dollar be decreased, and in the same measure and to the same degree would pensions, annuities, salaries, life insurance, savings funds and all fixed incomes be impaired in their power to provide maintenance and support.

AMERICAN HAWAII.

[Washington Star.]

The latest mail from Honolulu brings news of a more elaborate celebration of the Fourth of July than any that took place on that day within the country where the Fourth of July has its home. There was a great parade, in which the police and military forces, the fire department, the wheelmen of Honolulu and a large assortment of variegated and decorated citizens participated. After the parade—which was reviewed by President Dole and others prominent in Hawaiian matters—there came athletic sports and many popular kinds of amusement. Feasting, dancing and fireworks brought the memorable anniversary to an end. And yet there are people who lay claim to the possession of common sense and a reasonably well filled store of general information who insist that there really is not any American sentiment in Hawaii.

MAUD MULLER.

Maud Muller, on a summer's day,
Mounted her wheel and rode away.
Beneath her blue cap glowed a wealth
Of large red freckles and first-rate health.

But when she was several miles from town,
Upon the hill-slope, coasting down,

The sweet song died and a vague unrest
And a sort of terror filled her breast—
A fear that she had dared to own,
For what if her wheel should strike a stone!

The Judge scorched swiftly down the road,
Just then she heard his tire explode!

He carried his wheel into the shade
Of the apple-trees to await the maid.

And he asked her if she would kindly loan
Her pump to him, as he'd lost his own.

She left her wheel with a sprightly jump,
And in less than a jiffy produced her pump.

And she blushed as she gave it, looking down,
At her feet, once hid by a trailing gown.

Then said the Judge, as he pumped away,
"This very fine weather we're having today."

He spoke of the grass and the flowers and trees;
Of twenty-mile runs and centuries;

And Maud forgot that no trailing gown
Was over her bloomers hanging down.

But the tire was fixed, alack-a-day!
The Judge remounted and rode away.

Maud Muller looked and sighed, "Ah me!
That is the Judge's bride might be!"

"My father should have a brand-new wheel
Of the costliest make and the finest steel.

"And I'd give one to me of the same design,
So that she'd cease to borrow mine."

The Judge looked back as he climbed the hill,
And saw Maud Muller standing still.

"A prettier face and a form more fair
I've seldom gazed at, I declare!"

"Would she were mine, and I today
Could make her put those bloomers away!"

But he thought of his sisters, proud and cold,
And shuddered to think how they would scold.

If he should, one of these afternoons,
Come home with a bride in pantaloons!

He married a wife of richest dowry,
Who had never succumbed to the bloomers' power;

Yet oft while watching the smoke wreaths curl
He thought of that freckled beauty girl;

Of the way she stood there, pigeon-toed,
While he was pumping beside the road.

She married a man who clerked in a store,
And many children played around her door.

And then her bloomers brought her joy,
She cut them down for her oldest boy!

But still of the Judge she often thought,
And sighed o'er the loss that her bloomers wrought.

Or wondered if wearing them was a sin,
And then confessed: "It might have been."

Alas for the Judge! Alas for the maid!
Dreams were their only stock in trade.

For of all wise words of tongue or pen,
The wisest are these: "Leave pants for men!"

Ah, well! For us all hope still remains—
For the bloomer girl and the man of brains.

And, in the hereafter, bloomers may
Be not allowed to block the way!

—Cleveland Leader.

FUMES OF KEROSENE.

Many physicians believe that the fumes of kerosene, when the lamp is turned low, may cause diphtheria. Many sleeping rooms are thus semi-lighted all night, and the windows are closed, or raised but slightly. The atmospheric conditions become deadly. A turned down kerosene lamp is a magazine of deadly gas to which the healthiest lungs cannot be exposed safely.

WHAT IS MEANT BY FREE SILVER.

Questions Answered by Well Posted Authorities.

RATIO OF 16 TO 1 EXPLAINED.

Free Coinage Means Coinage Without Minting Charge—Points Where Senator Jones and the Director of the Mint Differ—Bimetallism Meaning.

Having been flooded with queries on finance, the Washington Star submitted the following questions to Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic committee, and also to Robert E. Preston, director of the United States mint:

"What is meant by the free coinage of silver? What is meant by the ratio of 16 to 1? What is meant by bimetalism? What is meant by single standard, gold or silver?"

Senator Jones replied as follows: "The free coinage of silver means coinage of silver without charge for mintage, just as gold is now coined and as silver was coined prior to 1873.

"The ratio of 16 to 1 means that there shall be sixteen times as much pure silver by weight in a silver dollar as there is pure gold in a gold dollar. The true ratio, that in force just prior to 1873, is a small fraction under 16 to 1, but it is spoken of in round numbers as 16 to 1.

"We mean by bimetalism the use of both gold and silver in coinage at the same time as standard money. The single standard, gold or silver, means the demonetization of one metal and the use of the other, only, as standard money."

Mr. Preston made answer:

1. What is meant by the coinage of silver?

Ans.—The right of individuals to deposit standard silver in any amount at the mints and have it coined into full legal tender coins.

2. What is meant by the ratio of 16 to 1?

Ans.—The ratio in coinage of 16 to 1 means that 16 ounces of pure silver coined shall have the same value as one ounce of pure gold coined—namely, \$20.67.

3. What is meant by bimetalism?

Ans.—The unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, on private account, into full legal tender coins.

4. What is meant by single standard, gold and silver?

Ans.—That only one metal shall be coined on private account into full legal tender coins, and that only the favored metal shall be coined without limit. A more extensive and comprehensive statement regarding the ratio has also been made by Mr. Preston to personal inquiries that have poured in upon him since the opening of the campaign.

WHAT 16 TO 1 REALLY IS.

All standard silver dollars coined by the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of January 18, 1873, have been coined in the ratio of 1 to 15.9884—generally called the ratio of 1 to 16, 15.9884—being very nearly 16. Still, to reach accurate results, the former, and not the latter, figure must be used in calculation. The ratio is obtained in this way: The silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver and the gold dollar 23.22 grains of pure gold. If you divide 371.25 by 23.22 you will get the ratio of weight between a gold dollar and a silver dollar, that is, 15.9884.

It is true that to be on par with gold silver would (at our ratio) be worth \$1.2923. The reason is this, a gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold. In an ounce, or 480 grains, of gold there are as many dollars as 23.22 is contained times in 480, or one ounce. If you divide 480 by 23.22 you will get \$20.67, the number of dollars that can be coined out of an ounce of pure gold; in other words, the money equivalent of ounce of gold or of 15.9884 ounces of silver at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884.

Now, if 15.9884 ounces of silver be worth \$20.67, one ounce will be worth \$1.2923. The same result is obtained by dividing 480 grains or one ounce of silver by 371.25, the number of grains of pure silver in a standard silver dollar, at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, which gives \$1.2923.

Sixteen ounces of pure silver will coin a little more than one ounce of gold, 15.9884 ounces of silver will coin exactly the same amount of money as one ounce of gold, that is, \$20.67. You can prove this by dividing 15.9884 ounces by 371.25 grains. The operation is as follows:

15.9884 multiplied by 480 divided by 371.25 equals \$20.674.

It is not true that 16 ounces of silver will coin only \$16.80 at the ratio of 1 to 16.

As will be seen above, one ounce of silver will coin \$1.2923. Multiplying 1.2923 by 16 gives 20.68. You can make the same result in another way; sixteen ounces Troy or 7,680 grains divided by 371.25 gives the number of silver dollars that can be coined out of sixteen ounces of silver. 7,680 divided 371.25 equals \$20.68.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

EXERCISES AT SUMMER SCHOOL.

Opens With Early the Morn-
ing Devotions.

ASKED TO ENROLL THEMSELVES

Prof. Townsend's Interesting Talk.
Armstrong Smith's Exhibit of
Pupils Knife Carvings—Methods in
Vogue in Different Localities.

When the pupils at the summer school gathered in the High School building yesterday morning Inspector Townsend called them into the reception room and made announcements for the day's session.

Some of Armstrong Smith's pupils work in carving was exhibited and called forth much praise from the teachers and others at the school. Mr. Smith has classes in knife work twice each week, and the exhibit yesterday was the work of pupils in the first and second year classes.

Hereafter the teachers will meet for chapel at 8:55 a. m. Announcements will there be made and the day begun with the Lord's prayer. No one is required to be present but those who are there will know what changes have been, or are to be made.

At the service yesterday morning Mr. Townsend requested those attending one or more classes to enroll themselves in a blank book left in the office. The pupils do not seem to take very kindly to this request as up to eight o'clock only a few had enrolled.

In pedagogy Monday afternoon Mr. Townsend spoke of the method of teaching literature to primary classes. The teacher tells the story in an interesting manner making it as near the child's experience as possible. The child then tells it in his own words. This is a most valuable means of learning the language. He then told of the method in the "Thompson" school of Oakland. The teacher there tells the story of "The Three Bears" to the children till they learn it by heart. Then she writes it on the black-board. At the end of the second or third week of school they are able to read it themselves. The story is then given them on slips—printed with script and ordinary type. This method seems to work well with English-speaking children.

The testimony seems to be that stories are not understood at first by Hawaiian children, and have to be repeated. Many teachers have had good success by having the children tell the story and writing it out in their words.

In methodology the subject for the day's lesson was: "Are the five steps (preparation, presentation, assimilation or comparison, generalization, and application) generally applicable?" Mr. Townsend said: My little boy on his visit to Honolulu some time since called the street cars "engines." Why? Because he had seen the little engine at Lahaina and this had some elements of similarity, the track, etc. Now, after living at Oahu where the stage passes twice a day, he calls the street cars stages. Why? He interprets by what is in his mind. Do we find that that is generally true? Then the need of preparation before presentation. In answer to question—the previous lesson may and should be a preparation. It may not be sufficient.

Again, is a presentation of an individual example necessary? Here comes in the difference between teaching and telling. You may tell a pupil that floating a body will displace its weight in water and he will know nothing about it. But take a block, weigh it, place it in a full bowl and weigh the overflowing water and then the pupil will have a dawning idea of the matter.

Principal Scott of the High School in continuing the course in History of Education gave a very interesting account of the ancient Greeks.

Dr. Lyons continued his lectures on geology at 7 o'clock illustrating with rocks he had picked up in half an hour's recess from work.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

Guardians Petition to Sell Real Estate—Divorce Cases.

John C. Lane, guardian of James C. Lane, a minor, has petitioned the Court for permission to sell an undivided one-eleventh interest in the estate left by his father at Makao, Oahu.

John Ena, guardian of his minor children, has petitioned the Court for permission to sell their undivided one-eleventh interest in the estate of their late grandfather, John C. Lane, deceased. Both petitions granted with understanding that the property be put up at auction at the upset price of \$1,600 for each parcel.

The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the District Magistrate of Hookea, Hawaii, in the case of A. F. Gonsalves vs. Pakio, assumpsit.

H. Focke and Cecil Brown, trustees of the estate of James Gay, deceased, have filed their annual accounts, showing receipts \$6,895.04, and disbursements \$6,625.11.

The will of the late John Charles Frederick Horn, made April 26, 1889, was filed yesterday. His estate consists of personal property and leasehold in all to the value of \$3,500. The will was written by the deceased and was witnessed by Robert W. and Jesse M. Chesney.

C. Bosse, administrator of the estate of D. H. Nahinu, deceased, petitions for

right to sell certain real estate on the Island of Hawaii.

Wilhelmina Vogel was granted a divorce, on Saturday, from Hans B. A. Vogel on the ground of extreme cruelty. Esther Kamakolu was granted a divorce from S. T. Kalapa on the ground of desertion.

Kahinu (w) was granted a divorce from Kahaloa on the ground of adultery.

Kaali (w) has been released from the bonds of matrimony with Pilipi on the ground of desertion.

B. F. Dillingham has filed answer to complaint of J. J. Byrne in equity suit.

Yee Wo Chang Co. have filed a discontinuance of their appeal in suit against Kwong Yee et al.

The case of Kanoli vs. G. K. Kaiopohla et al. for ejectment, occupied the Court all day.

RIFLES AND RUM.

"A Volunteer" Gives His Ideas Upon Their Treatment.

MR. EDITOR:—In this morning's issue of the Advertiser, in commenting on the disgraceful shooting affray on Friday morning between two members of Company A, you say that officers should see that firearms are not carried into saloons. That would be rather a difficult duty for one captain and two lieutenants to accompany each man of the company home and see that he did not call in a saloon on his way. When the writer was connected with the police force there was a standing order (and if I am not mistaken from Col. McLean) to arrest any soldier seen going into a saloon with his gun and take him to the station house where he was relieved of his gun and belt, and if the police did their duty now it would soon stop the practice. But what the officers of the company could do is to put a stop to discriminate beer drinking in the drill shed. When men get helpfull of beer in the drill shed instead of going home, they feel like having some more and consequently go to the saloons to procure it. If they had none in the drill shed they would probably go home peaceably. There are lots of good and sober men in the Volunteer Companies and men who have respect enough for themselves to behave as they ought and those men should not suffer for the faults of one or two drunken rowdies.

A VOLUNTEER.
Honolulu, Aug. 8, 1896.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Kailipaka Found Not Guilty of Assault and Battery.

In the police court yesterday morning Chang Tim, Lum Pau and Ah Choy plead guilty to the charge of violating Sunday laws. Sentence suspended until moved on by the prosecution.

In the case of Kailipaka, for assault and battery on Sweet Emelie, Sunday night, a nolle prosequi was entered and defendant discharged. He then plead guilty to the charge of drunkenness and was sentenced to pay the usual fine.

Kamal, Konikoni and Makaoe plead guilty to the charge of selling spirituous liquor without a license. Sentence suspended until moved on by the prosecution.

Haapili and Healan were found guilty of affray. Hoapili was fined \$4 and costs and Healan half that sum and costs.

Three Chinamen were fined \$4 and costs for being common nuisances by selling vegetables and other produce on sidewalks in Chinatown.

CABINET MEETING MONDAY.

Public Work Occupy the Minds of the Executive.

The Cabinet was in session nearly all day yesterday clearing up a quantity of work previous to the departure of President Dole to Maui. The most important matters taken under consideration were in connection with the extension of public improvements. The opening up of the Tantalus lots was discussed, also the construction of new wharves, and road improvements on the other islands. The sewerage problem of Honolulu was given considerable attention, the problem now before the Cabinet being the selection of a consulting engineer, who will doubtless be found in the United States or England.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3%.

President Dole will leave on the Claudine today for a visit to the island of Maui. He will be absent about two weeks.

Professor Dresslar is expected on the Australia, and will take the classes in pedagogy and general method which Mr. Townsend has had in the summer school.

Hopp & Co. have recently received a large stock of China closets for wall or corner, as well as some secretary book cases.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, returned from the Iwalani Sunday morning after a successful collecting trip on the Garden Isle.

The woman in black has dropped her long black veil and substituted a short thin one. This improves the lady's appearance very much.

American Minister and Mrs. Willis will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon, on Nuuanu avenue, for several weeks to come. Wednesday will be receiving day.

The Cornwell-Walker nuptials will take place at St. Andrew's Church at 8 o'clock tonight. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Willis, the American service being used.

Representative Rycroft has decided to remain in the city until the next trip of the Kilauea—not on account of the enchantment of the hot weather here, but on account of business.

Anson P. Stokes, a nephew of Mr. James Stokes, and a young man from one of the best and wealthiest families in New York, left for the volcano on the Kilauea yesterday to view the beauties of Kilauea.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

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LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

HE SHOULD HAVE
WORN HIS SHOES.

William Hoopii Alias Barefooted
Bill Again in Jail.

Turns Two Tricks in 24 Hours.

Robs Sorenson & Lyle's Shop of Tools
Saturday Night—Visits Theo. H. Davies & Co.'s Store Sunday Night.
Was Arrested Monday at Waianae.

When Detective Kaapa walked into Sorenson & Lyle's boat building establishment and the business house of Theo. H. Davies & Co. yesterday morning and surveyed the various places where some robber had been at work, he remarked on both occasions, "This is the work of 'Barefooted Bill.'" He



WILLIAM HOOPIL
(Barefooted Bill.)

was arrested in Waianae shortly after the time the robberies were discovered, with stolen articles in his possession.

At Theo. H. Davies & Co.'s store an entrance was effected through a window on the lower floor of the general business office. The robber went to various cash drawers and other places in search of money. He then got upon a table in search of plunder, and left some 9½ footprints, which were the main cause in placing suspicion on the robber. A pair of 9½ shoes was also found missing. A 32-calibre revolver and a trade dollar were taken from George Angus' desk, and \$5 from F. L. Waldron's office, on the Queen street side of the establishment. One of the dollar pieces was marked with two squares. The sum of \$2 was taken from the dry goods department. Then the thief went up stairs and took two dozen ladies' handkerchiefs and a box of fine cigars, one of which he smoked while hunting for the plunder best suited to his taste. The stump was found on a bench up stairs. Six white shirts were also taken.

The robbery in Sorenson & Lyle's is supposed to have taken place at about 8 o'clock on Sunday night, as a Chinese woman living in the store next to the shop says she heard a noise which sounded very much like the breaking open of a tool chest, but as she had no suspicion that anything was going on, thought nothing about the matter at all.

At any rate the robber did get in, and took a saw, brace and square, marked "D," the property of J. Denny, one of the carpenters; a saw, plane and two chisels marked "G. R.," the property of George Robertson; a long iron plane, a long wooden plane and two matchets belonging to W. Rowland. In his search for tools the robber picked out the best ones, and took particular pains to see that they were meant for house carpentering. The fact that "Barefooted Bill" is an expert carpenter, coupled with the fact of the two robberies having happened so close together, and unmistakable signs having been found in Theo. H. Davies & Co.'s store, led Detective Kaapa to suspect him at once, and after completing his investigation of the two places he telephoned to Nawaakoa, deputy sheriff at Waianae, to watch out for "Barefooted Bill" and to search him for certain articles stolen from the places mentioned. Soon after this he arrived by train, and following out instructions Mr. Nawaakoa found the tools and some of the articles taken from the store of Theo. H. Davies. He was put under arrest immediately and will be

brought to town this morning by Detective Kaapa, who went down to Waianae last night.

Wm Hoopii, alias "Barefooted Bill," is a very young man, as the accompanying cut, taken about three years ago will show. He is the thief who was caught robbing the dry goods store of B. F. Ehlers & Co. about three years ago, and who upon being questioned confessed that he was the one who had committed the robberies at F. A. Schaefer & Co.'s, H. Hackfeld & Co.'s, J. T. Waterhouse's, Egan's and the Beaver saloon. For the Ehlers robbery he got a pretty stiff sentence and has been out of jail but a short time.

He is at present employed as head carpenter on the coffee ranch of J. A. Low at Waianae. He was seen in town early Sunday morning, and at the concert Sunday afternoon, where he appeared with two native girls, and carried an air of having about him "money to burn."

ROLL OF BILLS.

Makes a Mysterious Exit From W. A. Smith's Hip Pocket.

W. A. Smith, recently of Lihue, Kauai, while playing at cards in the company of two others at a saloon in town Friday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock found suddenly that his roll of greenbacks, making up a sum in the neighborhood of \$200, had disappeared from his hip pocket.

He was playing with Charles Haffner and Manuel Phillips was standing near by looking on. Smith had a nice, neat roll of bills in his hip pocket, and being the possessor of an abnormally large heart, began to treat his companions to champagne, which he paid for as it was brought to him. The game progressed and the wine continued to flow, urged on by the crisp bills of Smith. Finally two more bottles were ordered, and as the bartender placed them on the table Smith went into his hip pocket for the roll, and to his great surprise found it had disappeared. The bartender thought he was just trying a little game, and waited patiently. Upon being urged for the money Smith declared that it had been taken from him. At this an officer was called and he was taken to the police station, with the bartender in attendance.

When the story of Smith was heard he was immediately released, as it was proven beyond a doubt that his money had disappeared while in the saloon.

Charles Haffner was then put under arrest pending investigation. Up to late last night no traces of the missing money had been found.

NEWS NOTES FROM KAUAI.

Successful Church Social—Artists Are Abroad.

LIHUE, (Kauai), Aug. 7.—A very successful church social was held on the evening of Aug. 1st at the Fair View hotel, Lihue. In addition to more general features of entertainment there was an effective series of living pictures. One of the most interesting represented The Goddess of Plenty, Mrs. Geo. Goodacre, bestowing coffee—a wreath of leaves and berries—on Kauai—in the person of Miss Rice while the other islands, some of them coffee crowned, were effectively grouped about the central figure. Another scene represented the classic story of the childhood Blue Beard in the act of killing Fatima. This was followed by a more modern version in which Blue Beard was being pummeled by the "New Woman" and a broomstick.

Hanalei is a very popular place with artists. Last week there were three there and sketchers were everywhere. Mrs. Tucker is spending her vacation there and is very enthusiastic about the artistic beauties of the place. She will probably have something to show on her return to Honolulu.

THREATENED STRIKE.

Lihue Plantation Japanese in a Very Menacing Attitude.

News came down on the Iwalani to the police department Sunday morning that the Japanese laborers were on the verge of some kind of mischief and that four of the ringleaders had been placed under arrest.

For some time past the Japanese have been in a turbulent state and have been threatening in their attitude on account of the pay which they are receiving, and which they consider not enough for laborers in that special locality.

It came to the ears of the police authorities in Lihue the other day that at the end of the month there was to be a general strike and that the plantation would be thrown down, with no immediate prospect of getting labor to carry on most important work. The four men arrested have been charged with conspiracy.

MINISTER WILLIS CALLS.

First Formal Visit Since His Return to Honolulu.

Agreeably with an arrangement previously made, U. S. Minister Willis made an official call on President Dole at 11:30 yesterday morning. The minister was introduced by Consul-General Ellis Mills to Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper and by him to President Dole.

Formal addresses were made by the President and the distinguished caller after which there was the usual exchange of congratulations. The reception was held in the President's room at the Executive building.

A guard from the regulars and the full Hawaiian band was in attendance on the driveway.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

REPLY TO ATTACK BY FATHER YORKE.

J. M. Alexander Gives Facts to
San Francisco Examiner.

WHAT CATHOLICS HAVE DONE.

Attacks Upon Protestant Clergymen.
Usurpation Their Text—Were Not
Expelled From Hawaiian Islands.
The Protestants' Missionary Work.

To the Editor of The Examiner—Sir, Permit me through the columns of your paper to give a brief reply, which will be my only one, to Father Yorke's four long diatribes against the Protestant missionaries of Hawaii.

Father Yorke has generally dodged the questions at issue between us. The occasion of my former article, to which he replies, was his charge that Protestant missionaries expelled Roman Catholic priests from Hawaii. Instead of fairly discussing this matter he has gathered the testimonials of transient, uninformed visitors at Hawaii, some of them enemies of missions, or libertines, or infidels, to show that the missionaries did not good to the natives, that they spoke against the Roman Catholic religion, that their teachings influenced the action of the Government, and that it was believed that in some instances they actually directed the action of the Government. When he has quoted from Jarves' history he has garbled what Jarves wrote or quoted what refutes himself.

The charge that the missionaries did no good is a singular one for a Roman Catholic to make. Father Yorke has well said: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Compare the results of Roman Catholic missions with those of Protestant missions in the Pacific. In the Philippine Islands Roman Catholic priests labored continuously since the year 1565, and the natives there are still in the most wretched degradation. In Nukuhiva, of the Marquesan group, Roman Catholics have had exclusive jurisdiction for over forty years, and it is there the common remark that "the natives would kill and eat a man tomorrow if the French police should be withdrawn."

Compare with these results the results of Protestant missions in the Hawaiian, Hervey, Tongan, Fiji and New Hebrides Islands. I would ask where in all the world during the last 200 years Roman Catholic priests, by their sole unaided efforts, have raised a single pagan people to genuine Christian civilization?

As to the charge that missionaries spoke to the Hawaiian against the Roman Catholic religion I reply that Protestant preachers have always and everywhere felt free to speak against that religion; that they should do so, and doubtless ever will do so while that religion retains its paganism.

As to the charge that the teachings of the missionaries influenced the Government I reply that they indeed did so and also improved the whole state of the people, causing purer morality, more honest trade and happier social relations, and thus it came to pass that where there had before been barbarian licentiousness and savage tyranny a well-ordered civil government was established to the great grief of plotters for papal usurpation.

In contrast with Father Yorke's quotations from irresponsible, uninformed travelers we have the statements of the standard histories of Hawaii, which I have quoted showing that the Hawaiian Government acted independently of the missionaries, and even against their advice, in expelling the priests, and that the chief reasons for the expulsion of the priests were their efforts to overthrow the Hawaiian Government and the introduction of idolatrous ceremonies, which by a law, enacted after the war with idolaters, were treasonable. Mr. Jarves tells us that the Hawaiian rulers exhibited remarkable forbearance in merely expelling the priests, when by their former methods they would have inflicted upon them severe punishment for intriguing to usurp the civil government.

It is amusing to read Father Yorke's allegations about the expulsion of Roman Catholic priests by Protestants when we consider how Roman Catholics have persecuted Protestants in the Pacific Islands. So recently as the year 1886 Roman Catholics deported the Protestant missionary, Doane, from Ponape of Micronesia and introduced Roman Catholic priests into that island and to this time they have not permitted any Protestant missionary to return thither, although by more than forty years of labor the Protestant missionaries lifted the people of that island from barbarism to Christian civilization. Even now Roman Catholics are persecuting missionaries in the Loyalty Islands, imprisoning some and deporting others.

I might greatly prolong this article by telling of the intrigues by Roman Catholic priests for the subjugation of the Society Islands and other groups of the Pacific. The dark history of the atrocities of these priests in the islands of the ocean show what they would do in our United States if they had the power. The Hawaiian Queen, Kaahumanu, clearly perceived their character when she expelled them for introducing religious rites that were similar to her former idolatry and plotting to dethrone herself.

J. M. ALEXANDER

Quietly Married.

Charles J. Phillips, the genial collector, with many years' experience in bachelor life, decided to give it up on Saturday and become a benedict. Together with Lieut. Coyne he repaired to Kawaiaha Church at a quarter to three o'clock, and a few minutes later was married by the Rev. H. H. Parker to Mrs. Minnie Vogle, daughter of Christian Gertz.

U. S. TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Interest Statistics Given by Consular Report.

United States Consul General Melvor at Knapagawa has forwarded to the State Department tables showing the foreign trade of Japan during the year 1895. In these tables the Japanese silver yen has been taken as equivalent to 61 cents, this being its mean value during that year.

The total value of exports was \$65,093,662 and of imports \$65,922,895. Of this amount the United States is credited with \$27,554,764 for exports, and \$4,730,943 for imports. The customs duties collected were for exports, \$1,159,281, imports, \$2,161,809, miscellaneous \$88,046, making a total of \$3,400,135.

During the year 1,863 steamers and 1,005 sailing vessels entered the ports of Japan from foreign countries. Of these ninety-six were American, 987 British and 371 German. Forty-nine American steamers and sailing vessels were engaged in the coastwise trade of Japan as against 761 British, 104 French, and 161 German. Japan exported \$1,423,895 gold and \$12,499,970 silver bullion. She imported bullion to the value of \$525,855 in gold and \$2,470,568 in silver.

The Australian Wattle.

Mr. John G. Maydon, M. A. L., of Natal, in the course of a paper on Natal, South Africa, read before the Colonial Institute, said:

"But the tree which is of the first importance to us is the acacia molissima, or wattle, brought to us from Australia. This tree grows most readily from seed and thrives splendidly. At eight years old (having from its second year needed neither cultivation nor care), it has become of great value for its bark, which is the most useful of all the vegetable agents used for tanning, and its timber for the thousand and one purposes for which timber is indispensable to the agriculturist. Its timber is beginning to be sought, too, for mining purposes, as gradually a deeper and deeper level in the mines necessitates the timbering of shafts and tunnels. The production of bark alone, however, makes the owning of a wattle grove a very lucrative possession, and as the sides and crowns of hills, little fitted for agricultural purposes, offer the best sites for these groves, there is every prospect that gradually the face of the country will be changed by the afforestation which must be productive of many benefits in addition to that of mere money producing."

When L. J. Levey returned to the Islands he brought with him a number of seeds of the wattle, which he will be glad to furnish persons desiring to plant them. When Mr. Levey left Australia the bark was selling at 60 per ton.

The American bark Harvester, Beck, arrived late yesterday afternoon, 53 days from Newcastle with a load of coal.

They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

are the only pills to take Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.

C. HUSTACE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores

Supplies on Short Notice

New Goods in every Department. Orders

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J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Hawaiian Hotel

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FIRST NIGHT WAS
A GREAT SUCCESS.

Under Two Flags by Company B
Dramatic Troupe

RESULT OF BOB SCOTT'S COACHING

Not a Line Missed by Any of the Actors
Play Passed off smoothly—Situations
Faithfully Carried Out—Well Received
by Critical Audience—Full House.

The performance at the drill shed on
Saturday night by members of Company
B Amateur Dramatic Troupe passed
off as smoothly as any show ever
given here by non professionals.

The play Under Two Flags is one
heavy enough and with dramatic situations
enough for amateurs to steer
clear of but the rendition of the char



MRS C. D. WILSON.
(Cigarette)

acters by the performers on this occasion
showed clearly what hard study and
strict attention to the teaching of
an experienced actor like Bob Scott will
do. The side prompts frequently
noticed in plays by professionals on a
first night was absent here, and the
play from the beginning to the end
went without a hitch.

As might be expected, some of the
actors were a trifle stiff and lacked the
freedom born of more frequent contact
with the stage, but the instances were
so few that they were hardly noticeable.

In the first act Bob Scott did a specialty
quite new to Honolulu, and one
which is original with him. It was in
pantomime and represented a young
swell calling on a lady and having
had lunch with her was kicked out by
a prize fighter who unexpectedly made
his appearance. It was well done and
he received prolonged applause.

The last scene where Cigarette dies
from bullet wounds intended for Corporal
Victor (Mr Wilson) was very affecting
and was exceedingly well done. Every
one in the cast showed themselves
as possessing ability, and the
continued applause and curtain calls
showed that the audience appreciated
the performance.

It is to be regretted that the play
will not be repeated.

WHO WATSON IS.

Short sketch of Populist Candidate for
Vice-President.

T. E. Watson, the Populist candidate
for Vice President, was born in that
part of Columbia county, Ga., which
now forms a part of McDuff county,
September 5, 1856. His father was a
farmer, who, having been brought up
under the slave regime, had not learned
the art of making much out of little.
He had not the money to give his boy
a good education, and Thomas Edward
was sent out into the work-a-day world
at an early age. He became a clerk in
1870 to T. E. Messersmith, afterwards
Senator, and gathered together enough
knowledge to enter the freshman year
at Mercer University at Macon. His
father paid his board and the college
gave him free tuition during the first
year. During vacation he taught school
in Bibb county and made enough to pay
his tuition up to the end of the sophomore
year. He then went to Augusta
where his family was living and vainly
sought to get a position in a store or
school which would enable him to finish
his college course. When he found that
this was an impossibility he sold what
few books and knick-knacks he had and
went to Schreven county. Here he
taught school a couple of years and
during one of the vacations returned
to Augusta and studied law.

He was admitted to the Richmond
county bar in 1875 but it is one thing
to be admitted and another thing to
make a living out of the law. As young
Watson found R. H. Pearce a fellow
townsman agreed to give him a home
for a year free of charge in order that
he might get started as a lawyer. He
typed over the first vacuous months of
practice and was soon on a paying basis.

He was a member of the Georgia Leg-
islature in 1882 and 1883 and was elected
a factor for the State at large on the
Cleveland ticket in 1888. He ran for
Congress against Major George T. Barnes,
who formerly represented the district
as a straight Democrat. Watson also ran
as a Democrat but one who stood by the
 Alliance platform. When the Democratic
party drew the lines against the Alliance
he decided to stand by the Alliance
rather than the Democratic party. He
is now practicing his profession in
Georgia. He is married and has a
small family.

The heavy harvest in South Carolina
shows that the world is a
for some years.

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands

June Term 1896.

Alexander J. Cartwright and Susie F.
Cartwright

Bruce Cartwright, Ruth Cartwright
and Muriel Cartwright

Before JUDD C. J. FREAR and
WHILING, JJ.

-

(1) A man and wife having executed a deed
of separation, being now desirous of re-
suming marital relations joined in a pe-
tition to the court to allow the deed to be
annulled so as to conform to the
changed condition and relations of the
parties to each other. Held: such
annulments were unobjectionable.

(2) A condition of forfeiture of the wife's
interest in the trust, and which would
pass the same to the children was the
exercise of the settlor's (husband's) op-
tion in revoking the trust upon the hap-
pening of a certain event. The settlor
now desires to relinquish this power of
revocation upon the happening of the
contingency named. Held: unobjection-
able as the children's interest is not im-
mediately dependent upon the happen-
ing of the event but upon the settlor's
exercise of the right of revocation.

(3) In said deed of separation a trust was
created by which the husband settled
property for the benefit of his wife and
children. One condition of said trust
was the happening of which would de-
stabilize the interest of the wife and pass it directly
to the children, was the obtaining of a
divorce for her fault. Held: all the
parties to the trust agreeing so to do they
could revoke this condition of forfeiture
if said parties

(4) The children being minors are not sui
juris and are incapable of assenting.
Held: this condition could not be revoked
by the plaintiffs alone.

OPINION OF THE COURT,
BY JUDD, C. J.

This is a bill in equity to reform and
amend a trust deed. The parties plain-
tiff, who are husband and wife, in view
of unhappy domestic differences be-
tween them, executed, on the 31st
March, 1894, a deed by which they
agreed to live separate and apart, and
bound themselves by certain stipula-
tions as to the custody of their minor
children, Ruth and Muriel, and by
which the father, Alex J. Cartwright
(called the party of the first part), made
through the intervention of a trustee
a settlement of certain property real
and personal for the maintenance of his
wife, Susie F. Cartwright (called the
party of the second part), and their
children, Ruth and Muriel. It appears
by the bill filed on the 18th March,
1896, that the differences between the
parties plaintiff had become reconciled
and they now wish to resume marital
relations and to amend and reform the
said deed in order that it may conform
to the changed conditions and relations
each to the other. The portions of the
deed which the plaintiffs desire to re-
voke and eliminate are particularly set
forth in the bill. The general principle
of law is that where all the parties to
a settlement agree that the same or any
part thereof be revoked, it may be done,
but such revocation can have no effect
upon those not in case nor those who
are not sui juris, such as the minor de-
fendants are. Those parts, therefore,
of the deed under consideration which
affect only the plaintiffs were properly
allowed and sanctioned by the Circuit
Judge. Two phases or conditions of the
trust were disallowed by the Circuit
Judge on the ground that certain rights
of property were thereby voluntarily
created in favor of the children, who
could not be deprived of them by the
acts of the parties plaintiff. An appeal
to this Court is taken against the Cir-
cuit Judge's refusal to allow these am-
endments.

We shall consider first the request of
the plaintiffs to strike out the condition
expressed in the deed beginning at the
28th line of the 8th page, and continu-
ing to and ending with the 17th line of
the 9th page. Succinctly stated, this
condition of the trust is, that if a com-
petent court shall decree that the wife
has committed certain specified acts,
then "it shall be competent" for the set-
tlor or his successors to revoke the
trusts to the extent of the interest of
the wife, and that then the said inter-
est shall descend at once to the children
as if the wife had died. Other portions
of the deed create remainders in the
children upon the death of the wife.

It is to be noticed that the termina-
tion of the life estate in the wife and
the vesting of the property in the chil-
dren is not made directly contingent
upon the misconduct of the wife, but it
is left to the option of the settlor to re-
voke the trusts created by the deed,
upon the happening of the event. Now,
if the settlor does not desire to preserve
this condition and desires to relinquish
the power of revocation reserved to
himself upon the happening of this
event, we see no reason why he may not
do so. The children, by this paragraph
are not vested with any interest upon
the happening of the contingency of the
misconduct of the mother, for the vest-
ing is dependent upon the exercise of
the power of revocation by the settlor
who no longer wishes to avail himself
of this power. We see no reason why
this paragraph may not be eliminated
from the deed of trust. We now con-
sider the other elimination refused al-
lowance by the Circuit Judge.

By the deed the trustee is to invest
the estate and pay the net income to the
wife for the joint use and maintenance
of herself and said children, Ruth and
Muriel for and during the natural life
of said wife. This disposition of the in-
come the parties wish to preserve but
what follows they wish to revoke. It
reads (following the words for and
during the natural life of said party of
the second part) and for such lesser
period as she said party of the second
part shall remain the wife of said party
of the first part and thereafter while
said party of the second part shall re-
main sole and unmarried whether said
condition shall be in consequence
of the death of the said party of the
first part or of the intervention of any
divorce from the bonds of
marriage which shall hereafter be ob-
tained by said party of the second part
or against said party of the first
part, and in the event of such divorce
the said party of the second part shall

first part, for the fault of the said party
of the second part, then, and thereafter,
and thenceforth said party of the sec-
ond part shall have no further right,
title or claim to in or under this in-
strument of the property or money
hereby conveyed, or the trusts hereby
created or the income and profits here-
by provided for, or the custody or con-
trol of the children herein named or
either of them."

In paragraph three of page 6 of the
deed it is provided generally that in
case of or for any reason the wife
should become disentitled to the right
to participate in the benefits of this
trust or in case of her death, the chil-
dren shall succeed to her rights.

We have here the condition of di-
vorce for the wife's fault, which if it
happens would divest the wife of her
life estate and pass it immediately to
the children. A contingent remainder
is thus given to the children. So far as
the death of the wife terminating her
estate is concerned, the children have
a vested remainder. The settlor has
created this condition respecting the
effect of a divorce and he cannot re-
voke it to the prejudice of those minors
who are not sui juris, and are incapable
in law of giving their assent to its re-
vocation.

However improbable the event may
be or however advantageous to the
children may be the re-establishment
of the home and the increased pecuni-
ary benefit to them of their father's
support outside the maintenance pro-
vided for by the trust, we are not au-
thorized to decree that this interest of
the children upon the contingency
named may be destroyed without their
consent which, as we have seen, can-
not be given.

A decree will be signed in accordance
with the views herein expressed. Plain-
tiffs to pay costs.

A. S. Hartwell and J. Q. Wood for
plaintiffs. P. Neumann guardian ad
litem for minor defendants, and for
Bruce Cartwright, trustee, who submits
to the direction of the Court.

Honolulu, July 31, 1896.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S RELIGION.

It is really quite interesting to learn
that the Transvaal republic is ruled by
what would in this country be called a
missionary Government. A German
publication in reviewing President
Kruger's religious character states that
as a boy "Oom Paul was filled with
a desire to enter the ministry, but
his father insisted that he follow in
the footsteps of his ancestors and be-
come a farmer. As the son began to
assert his own religious ideas, "the
united strict religious with glowing
eloquence and fervid patriotism, and
this combination of positive qualities
early made him a man of mark in his
own country." The first Protestant
missionaries in the Transvaal spoke of
Kruger as a man of marked person-
ality and prominence.

In the war against the Matabeles, in
1856 he was a determined leader, and
when in 1870 General Wolseley sought
his cooperation for the English enter-
prises in South Africa, he sent him the
message "Go tell the General who
wants me to help him build his house,
that I decline to assist him. His built
on sand, and it will fall, it is a house
not begun in the name of the Lord and
will have no permanence." In 1880, in
the war of the Boers against England,
Kruger was the life and soul of the
contest, and punished cruelly on the
part of the Boer warriors most severely.
After the completion of the war the
leaders of the Boers addressed these
soldiers. The deepest impression was
made by Kruger, who said "It has
been God's work, see to it that God's
grace now leads you to repentance, and
may make you upright and just. To an
English chaplain who expressed won-
der at the Boers' success, Kruger re-
plied "I have had a good general on
our side namely, my Lord Jesus
Christ." "Very characteristic of the man
and his pronounced Christianity was
his conduct at the dedication of the
Jewish synagogue, which he attended
in his official capacity. He surprised
the audience by opening with these
words "In the name of the Father,
and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR LEADER.

In the current issue of the Outlook is
given a fairly good sketch of Rev.
Francis E. Clark, the leader of the
great Christian Endeavor Society. In
the review of this man's life it is shown
how thoroughly his personal character-
istics have been stamped upon the
society. Dr. Clark began his ministerial
career in the little Williston church of
Portland, Maine. The church had a
small membership and was in fact a
new mission started in a growing por-
tion of the city. Dr. Clark in his quiet
way drew a circle of loyal workers
about him, and his congregation reached
such proportions that a new church
was erected. Speaking of this church,
one writer says "It was in many re-
spects and ideal church and it had an
ideal pastor, and these together fur-
nished the ideal conditions for the
Christian Endeavor organization. It
came into being naturally as the bloss-
om comes. It was designed by a de-
voted pastor to meet the needs of a
single church. It had in its conception
no mixture of personal ambition or
denominational pride or ecclesiastical
rivalry. The man who conceived it be-
lieved in youthful piety and practical
Christianity. He was himself an exem-
plar of these two ideas and he had been
conspicuously successful in realizing
them in the church of which he was
pastor. The Christian Endeavor consti-
tution was the material mold in which
these ideas found their natural devel-
opment." The best feature of Dr.
Clark's work is its undenominational
character and to this we believe is
largely due the success of the Christian
Endeavor Society. The Protestant
young people of today are not inclined
to look with favor upon the narrow
sectarian ideas of former days. There
is a steady movement among the pres-
ent generation to study the Bible and
personal Christianity rather than spend
time thinking over creeds which men
have formulated.

The high license in Michigan the
number of saloons has been raised by
150 while the revenue is about \$70,000
larger.

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Steel Pens.

ESTABLISHED 1860

The standard pen among expert and
careful writers in the United States and
Canada.

No 1—College, for Schools.
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Sold by all Stationers in the Ha-
waiian Islands.
PROPRIETORS SPENCERIAN PEN
COMPANY,
New York N. Y., U. S. A.

A Baby or a
Humming Bird

Is what every household
needs. In fact every dairy,
also, for you see the De
Laval Cream Separators,
especially the "Baby"
and the "Humming Bird"
sizes have almost as com-
pletely revolutionized gener-
al dairying as had the larger
machines previously the
creamery industry.

THE DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

Save time and labor. Save
ice and water. Save 50 per
cent. in skimming. Save 10
per cent. in churning, and
increase butter value 50 per
cent.

The purpose of the cen-
trifugal Cream Separator is
the immediate separation of
cream from milk without
waiting on nature to accom-
plish this result, and with ab-
solute cleanliness and prac-
ticability.

The "Humming Bird" is
suitable for the household and
the dairy, having less than
ten cows, its capacity being
160 pounds of milk per hour.
The next size, the "Baby No.
2," has a capacity of 350 lbs.
of milk per hour and suitable
for dairies owning from fif-
teen to fifty cows. There
are now more than 85,000 De
Laval Separators in use; we
sold ours so rapidly that we
ran out of stock, but expect
a NEW LOT on the W. H.
Dimond. Which do you
prefer a "Baby," or a "Hum-
ming Bird?"

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AGENTS.

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WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all
impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,
Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,
and Sores of all kinds, its effects are
marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
warranted free from anything injurious to the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

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of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS
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Has been established under a thorough-
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CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and
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HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS,
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SHOVELS and SPADES
CAST STEEL, BAR IRON,
GALV'D SHEET IRON,
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CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS,
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IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000
gross, assorted),
COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS,
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Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both
water and oil is the surest in-
dication of a refined taste among
the ladies of the Islands. We
are in a position to supply the
demand.

A full supply of colors,
brushes, oils, varnish and can-
vas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory
picture framing, is due largely
to the taste displayed in the
selection of mouldings that
will harmonize with the pic-
ture. We have the taste and
mouldings. Let us give you a
suggestion.

King Bros.,
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30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

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1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

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palkou. The same are in good order,
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small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on
the wharf at Papekou, on or after Oc-
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out Electric Power, thus dispensing
with small engines.

Why not generate your power from
one CENTRAL Station? One gener-
ator can furnish power to your Pump,
Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Rail-
ways and Hoists; also furnish light
and power for a radius of from 15 to 26
miles.

Electric power being used saves the
labor of hauling coal in your field, also
water, and does away with high-priced
engineers, and only have one engine to
look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it
costs nothing to generate Electric
Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COM-
PANY is now ready to furnish Electric
Plants and Generators of all descrip-
tions at short notice, and also has on
hand a large stock of Wire, Chandel-
lers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt at-
tention, and estimates furnished for
Lighting and Power Plants; also at-
tention is given to House and Marine
Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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Every Sailing Vessel From the
Coast.

And we are selling them as rapidly as
they are unpacked.

We sometimes wonder where the peo-
ple put them, because there is no let up
to the demand;

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VICTOR EXTENSION TABLES,

(The neatest thing in the table line you
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China Closets

For wall or corner, plain or bevel plate
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Came to us last week and are ready
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Have no place in our store. You get
more than good value in anything you
buy from us. Upholstering in all its
branches by competent men.

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Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

ABOUT KAILUA CAVES.

An Old Resident Tells of Their Peculiarities.

Changes in Temperature—Vegetation in Lava—When Captain Cook Was Here Diet of the Natives.

I have just read a story about Miss Kate Field at Kailua the week before her death, addressing a convention of natives gathered in the oldest house of Christian worship in the islands, or rather, the successor of the oldest house upon the same site. After the meeting Miss Field visited the well-known cavern, called Laviaka, whose opening is on the former premises of the pioneer missionary, Thurston, who labored at Kailua from 1820 to 1835. The cave is one of the numerous lava ducts of the island. It leads about a quarter of a mile to the level of the sea, terminating in a pool of brackish water at sea level. Much of the duct is narrow and low, but it occasionally enlarges into chambers of considerable dimensions. Such ducts are found in every great lava flow. While at the front of the molten stream the liquid spreads widely, burying the land in fresh rugged rock, the stream speedily gutters out a deep covered main channel of six or eight feet in diameter, in which it swiftly shoots on its downward course toward the end of the flow, where it breaks out and divides in all directions.

Such ducts or caves are found everywhere. Many of them have been made burial places, where the natives anciently concealed the bodies of their dead, to preserve the bones from violation by persons desiring to use them. For instance, the leg bones of a noted fisherman would be in great demand as material for fish hooks. Other bones would be wanted, especially of high chiefs, for use as charms by sorcerers. A few years ago one of our dentists penetrated one of these caves to a great distance, and procured a large number of ancient skulls for scientific purposes. This successful jobber of the dead so aroused the ghost fears of his guides that he had to find his way back alone to the dwellings of the living.

Once on the slope of Mauna Loa, about 3,000 feet above the sea, I left the trail with my native guide, and entered a lava duct seeking fresh water. We first braced some dry glass to use for torches. We found the cave nearly straight, about seven feet high and ten feet wide. It was peculiarly uniform in transverse section, as if a mold or shield had been drawn through it. The slides were quite smooth, vitrified by the intensely hot stream shooting through it when formed. A sort of shelf like the transom of a cabin lay uniformly along the bottom of one side. About 300 feet from the entrance we found the inequalities of the floor filled with pure, clear water, with which we filled our gourd bottles. It was water condensed from the outer atmosphere.

VEGETATION IN LAVA.

The cold night of the high uplands reduced the interior temperature of the cave to about 50 degrees. During the day time, wind poured up from the sea at 75 or 80 degrees, loaded with moisture. Entering the cave and coming in contact with the cold rock, it deposited thereon its moisture, which trickled down to the floor. All through the arid districts the natives used to resort to these natural stills of sweet water, brewed from the ocean winds. A curious thing in this cave was that the roof was hung with thick festoons of what appeared to be spiders' webs. On examination, these proved to be the slender, lace-like, ramified fibers of tree roots. The wild eugenia or ohia trees growing upon the clinkers overhead had sent down their roots through the roof of the cave in search of moisture.

This illustrates and explains the rapidity with which vegetation and even cultivation will occupy the surface of the clinker or a-a variety of lava stream. The surface for several feet in depth is composed of broken, jagged stone, extremely porous and rather fragile in texture. Anything taking root in the interstices of such a surface will most readily send its roots down through the crevices to any depth, finding both moisture and matter both potash and phosphates, as well as silica and alumina in the comminuted surfaces of the porous rocks. On the pahoehoe or smooth lava the compact surfaces yield but slowly to disintegrating influences, and may keep a district barren for centuries. But on the clinkers cultivation may commence early. In old times sweet potatoes formed a large portion of the native diet. It was common to see them planted on recently formed clinkers, by opening a small hole in the stones to receive the young vine stem or slip and then hilling up with a pile of small clinkers around it. In a few months that stone heap would be full of luscious, mealy tubers.

When Cook discovered the Sandwich Islands, a population of at least 400,000 natives were living in rude abundance. Half of them were on the great island of Hawaii (or O' Why-eha, as Capt. Adams wrote it in 1848). They lived on sweet potatoes, taro, some yams and a good deal of fish, with a little breadfruit, pig and dog meat, and some sugar cane and bananas as luxuries. That great population fell off one-half in thirty years, victims to the vices and diseases of civilization, or rather syphilization, to borrow a ghastly pun. They now number 30,000, with 10,000 more of mixed blood.

KAMEHAMEHA—In Washington Star.



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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for every form of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Disease, with loss of Hair. — Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châles, Black Alpacaes, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

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A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

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Gents' Furnishing Goods

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FORT AND HOTEL STREETS

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, in Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and B. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CRILL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, defendants. Under said will, and J. H. FISHER, Executor under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. MCINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker; TALLULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled case, the Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliioli Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Milani and Queen Streets, described as follows: Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 78 feet; on Milani Street 261 feet; from the end of the Opera House 242.3 feet; thence on Queen Street to King Street 382.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 169,125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keawemahu to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 428.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3566, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 164-166.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalamia to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

(2) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Halekamani to others to W. M. Gibson, dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kila Nahaolelua to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in C. C. 8519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

(3) Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 5897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7093, and in deed from L. Haalelea, Liber 16, folios 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahakapa, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 28, folio 107.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 339.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 266.88 acres, and all the tracts conveyed by deed of Keliuhe and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kesakua to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kesakua to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 333.

Six.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Paahao and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All the land described in Royal Patent Grant 2908, containing 52 7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Puupai, by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 20 folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaka and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1865, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,038, containing 7 7-100 acres, conveyed by Kaiole to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4766 conveyed by Keawemahu and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041, covered by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, to Kaaina conveyed by K. Kaaina, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1886, recorded in Liber 93, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paumotu containing 905 acres, and of Kaunolu, containing 244 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealia Apanui, Pualiki and Kamae, containing 430 acres, expiring June 24, 1898, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-

ing 793 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu containing 786 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson depasturing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less, also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

(4)

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kila Nahaolelua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalamia to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 460-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kalulu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver.
Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.
Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Lapahoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Aug. 7
Tuesday	Aug. 18
*Friday	Aug. 28
*Tuesday	Sept. 8
*Friday	Sept. 18
*Tuesday	Sept. 29
*Friday	Oct. 9
*Tuesday	Oct. 20
*Friday	Oct. 30
*Tuesday	Nov. 10
*Friday	Nov. 20
*Tuesday	Dec. 1
*Friday	Dec. 11
*Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makena, Maalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Aug. 14
Tuesday	Aug. 25
Friday	Sept. 4
Tuesday	Sept. 15
Friday	Sept. 25
Tuesday	Oct. 6
Friday	Oct. 16
Tuesday	Oct. 26
Friday	Nov. 6
Tuesday	Nov. 17
Saturday	Nov. 28
Tuesday	Dec. 8
Friday	Dec. 18
Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Freight stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

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Original and Only Genuine.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and dose generally sufficient.

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ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its medicinal value.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the world indicates its medicinal value.

COUGHS THE PHEGEM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY BELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thos. Powell, Blackfriars Road, London" on the Government Stamp.

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